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The China Mail

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No. 17,938

二十一月二十一日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1918

午廿一月廿一

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
SOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vans.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER RUDOLF AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
ALBERT GENE MARSHALL DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
TELEPHONE 452.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

WATSON'S NAZALINE.
AN IDEAL
ANTISEPTIC and PROPHYLACTIC
OINTMENT.
Specially useful for the prevention of
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER
and other infectious diseases.
Gives quick relief in all cases
COLD IN THE HEAD
NASAL CATARRH, Etc.
PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 16.



CHRISTMAS 1918.
Suitable Presents of all
Descriptions.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(CORNER OF FLOWER STREET.)



DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

FRENCH TAKE OVER AIX.

PRESIDENT PRESENTS OLD FLAG.

PARIS, December 11th.—The main body of French troops officially entered Aix-la-Chapelle on Sunday, taking over the occupation of the town from the Belgians. President Poincaré, with his party, arrived at Mulhouse on Tuesday afternoon and was received with "impassioned enthusiasm." The route from the railway station to the Course was lined with a double row of girls in national costume who threw flowers on the party.

President Poincaré presented the Mayor with the flag used at Mulhouse in 1918. Driving through the town he received a tremendous ovation. Bouquets were thrust on him while it literally rained flowers.

President Poincaré reviewed the Second Moroccan Division.

GERMAN INVITATION DECLINED.

U.S. PRESIDENT TELLS WHY.

PARIS, December 11th.—A Havas message says:—

According to the French Press, President Wilson has issued the following reply by wireless, to the Berlin Government's suggestion that he should visit Germany.

"The German people will need long years of penance to atone for their crimes and to prove their sincerity. No true American can yet think of making a journey to Germany unless forced by strictly official obligations. I refuse any suggestion of this nature."

FRENCH STEAMERS TO RUN SOON.

PARIS, December 11th.—A Havas message says:—

The Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company announces that their steamer *Chili* will leave shortly for Constantinople. The *Oceanus* is already at Beirut. The regular service will soon be resumed.

FRENCH DEMOBILIZE.

SIX CLASSES FREE.

PARIS, December 11th.—A Havas message says:—

M. Clemenceau, in his capacity of War Minister, has issued instructions for the demobilisation of the six Classes—1902 to 1907, inclusive of the Territorial Reserve.

The process begins December 15th and will last six weeks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SOUL OF A PEOPLE.

ALSACE-LORRAINE VERY FRENCH.

PARIS, December 8th.—A Havas message says:—

Amid profoundly impressing spontaneity of joy, in Strasbourg, President Poincaré said, during a historic speech at the Hotel de Ville: "Also has shown that the soul of a people cannot be destroyed as easily as the library of Louvain or the cathedral of Reims."

The Presidential Party in Strasbourg has been increased by 500 Senators and Deputies from Paris.

The ceremony was essentially of a national character. President Poincaré laid a wreath on the statue of the Alsatian General Kleber.

After the ceremony in the Cathedral, the President reviewed the troops. Then followed an open air concert in the Place de la République.

The President paid a visit to the Protestant Church and the Synagogue, and made a speech at each.

Colonel Roosevelt has expressed America's deep obligation to the Empire.

General Pershing and Field-Marshal Haig received greetings from America and England.

Eight thousand delegates from the villages and 6,000 representatives from Strasbourg societies, with banners and bands, went in a parade through the streets. There was an amazing variety in the richness of the costumes, and the budget was unparallelled.

After a gala performance in the City Theatre, the Presidential party proceeded to Colmar and Mulhouse.

KING HOME AGAIN.

LONDON, December 10th.—H.M. the King and Prince Albert have returned to London. They were very warmly welcomed.

U.S. ARMY LAW.

NEW YORK, December 8th.—General March, Chief of Staff, in an interview, said that it would be necessary to ask Congress for new enlistment legislation since the stay of the Army of occupation abroad was indefinite, and under the law the present Army must be discharged four months after the signing of peace.

BREST TO WELCOME WILSON.

PARIS, December 8th.—A Havas message says:—

The Mayor of Brest has invited a delegation from the inhabitants to welcome President Wilson on his arrival.

On the 12th, the members of the

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S GRAVE VIEW.

LONDON, December 10th.—Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, dwelt on the gravity of the British financial situation which, however, he was confident we would courageously overcome. About six-sevenths of our debt was due to ourselves. We sent America four hundred millions sterling in bullion and about a thousand millions in American securities.

Most of this sum was incurred on behalf of the Allies and Russia. We not only lost interest on the securities, but had to pay interest on them to British proprietors from whom the Government has taken them over.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

ATLANTIC CITY, December 9th.—The United States Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of a conference in order to secure the wide adoption of a policy of international economic co-operation.

U.S. SHIPPING BOSS.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.—President Wilson has, by wireless, accepted the resignation of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

SHIPPING AT HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.—A telegram from Hamburg states that Admiral Browning's delegates have arrived at Hamburg to inspect 30 British merchant vessels lying in the harbour.

ARAB HOPES.

LONDON, December 10th.—Sheriff E. Isak, the Arab Generalissimo, has arrived in London to discuss Arab aspirations.

BRUSSELS AGAINST ENEMY TRADING.

BRUSSELS, December 10th.—The Aldermen have instituted stringent regulations against the Municipality trading with the enemy.

FOR WORKLESS SOLDIERS.

LONDON, December 10th.—The Press Bureau states that the Government is increasing the unemployment demobilisation dole to five shillings weekly in the case of men and women, and half a crown for those unemployed who are minors. Men will now receive 9s. and women 5s.

TURKS WANTED.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Turkish Ambassador has demanded the extradition of the ex-Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, the ex-War Minister, Enver Pasha, and other ex-Government officials.

A German semi-official statement says that the extradition of Talat Pasha is out of the question.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

LONDON, December 10th.—The Press Bureau states that the Government is increasing the unemployment demobilisation dole to five shillings weekly in the case of men and women, and half a crown for those unemployed who are minors. Men will now receive 9s. and women 5s.

POSESSION OF OPIUM DROSS.

A Chinese was charged by Inspector Gordon with being in possession of 22 ticals of opium dross, being 20 ticals in excess of the quantity allowed by the Government.

The defendant went on board the steamer *Wei Sung* and bought the opium from the seamen. He was arrested after leaving the steamer, and when questioned at the Central Police Station admitted that he intended to sell the opium to other persons.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until to-morrow fixing bail for defendant at \$150.

THE HOMING GAOL-PIGEON.

THAM SI was charged with returning from punishment before the expiry of his term.

Defendant had served 21 days.

hard labour in 1914 for larceny, and had been punished eight times. He was found by the Police on the 11th instant in Yaumuti where he had established himself as a barber.

Questioned by Mr. Wood on the reason of his return, defendant said he returned to look up a classmate.

Sergeant Murphy, who prosecuted, informed his Worship that defendant had been in Hongkong for three months. The Police could not find the classmate of whom defendant spoke.

A sentence of 12 months hard labour and four hours' work in the fast day was passed.

A WEALTHY TRAVELLER.

Charged with attempting to export silver coins from Hongkong, Le Yen was arraigned before Mr. Melbourne this morning. The prisoner was arrested while abroad in 1914, and was brought back to Hongkong, bound in iron chains, with ninety-two silver dollars on his person, thirty-two of which were Hongkong dollars. He remained in Hongkong and sparsely means of support. He was questioned as to his length of stay in Hongkong, when he stated that he had been here through having no money.

Mr. Melbourne, in considering his defence, stated that the defendant was liable to the forfeiture of his property in addition to a fine, but that he had evidently acted in ignorance of the law.

He was remanded for trial on January 1st.

IDEAL DISINFECTANT.

Charged with attempting to export

THE MAGISTRACY.

FALSE SCALES.

Charged with operating false scales in their shops, one of whom was doing so to his own disadvantage. Four Chinese were fined \$15, \$30, \$20 and \$5, respectively.

OIL DEALERS ERR.

Three Chinese oil dealers were arraigned for having oil in their shops which was not stored in wells, another being charged with dispensing oil after the expiration of his license. Each was fined \$10.

A TASTE FOR CUTTLE-FISH.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing 4 lbs. of cuttle-fish valued at 20 cents from the Kowloon Godowns.

Mr. Ralph Packham, superintendent of cargo, gave evidence and Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the culprit to one month's hard labour.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW.
TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

NEW MOTORS & MACHINERY IN STOCK.

Ford Touring Cars	\$ 1,250
Indian Motors Cycles 7-9 H.P.	550
Liberty Drive 24 H.P. outboard	150
Caille Marine Motors 4 H.P.	300
Scripps Marine Motors 27 H.P.	2,400
Speedy Marine Motors 12 H.P.	2,400
8 H.P. Stationary Engines	1,200
4 H.P. Stationary Engine	550
Royal Typewriters	140-180
Air Compressors	84
Tools for metal working and Repairs.	
Oils, Grease, and numerous accessories.	
Jeyes Fluid	(gall. tin) 2.50
Motor Boats built to any design from 450	

The Aristocracy of Motor Sets

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Department.

No. 4, DES VIEUX ROAD, CELESTEAL
Telephone 2247.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

JUST ARRIVED

A NEW SHIPMENT
OF
CHOCOLATES & OTHER CONFECTIONERY.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY

CONSIDER THESE POINTS:

- 1. Absolute Security.
- 2. Definite Guarantees.
- 3. Prompt Settlement.
- 4. We can satisfy you regarding all things.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
Pewell Building,
P. M. WELLER,
Manager.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Products Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & A. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address

"HUGHES" - Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

(Per Account of the Concerned)

on SATURDAY,

the 14th December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House
Street.A QUANTITY OF DRESS MAT-
TERIAL and MISCELLANEOUS
GOODS

etc., etc., &c.,

comprising:-

Silk Shawls and Scarves, Coats,
Sunshades, Several Muslin, Dress
Lengths, Foreign Silk Goods, etc. Ready made Suits, Caps, Silk Hats,
Lady's Gloves, etc., etc.Blue and White Serge, Alpacas,
Flannel and Flannelette, Coloured
Prints, Counterpanes, Embroidered
Handkerchiefs, Toilet Soap, Perfume,
etc.

Also

Twenty pairs of White Blankets.
Terms: Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, December 9, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned)

on MONDAY,

The 16th, Dec., 1918, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.A Quantity of Enamelled Ware, etc.,
comprising:-Washbasins, Bowls, Saucepans &c.,
and

SUNDRY FURNITURE

Terms: Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, 11th December, 1918.(For Account of the Concerned),
ONTUESDAY,
the 17th December, 1918, commencing
at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUARTER OF:

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:-

HOUSEHOLD LINENS: Single and
Double Plans and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc.DRAWN WORK: Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths, etc.EMBROIDERIES: Bedspreads Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 44 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and
Bellow Valises.(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned)

WEDNESDAY,
the 18th December, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 6, Morrison Terrace, (top floor),
Causeway Bay.

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

etc., etc.,

therein contained,
including:-Painted Teak Large Double Wardrobe
and Dressing Table.

Also

A Singer Sewing Machine.

Catalogues will be supplied.

Order now.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1918.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1918.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

(For account of the concerned)

on

TUESDAY, the 17th Dec., 1918,

commencing at 1.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House

Street, TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS

MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN

BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS

etc., etc.,

AND AN ASSEMBLY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS

As follows:-

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new),

Folding Card and Occasional Tables,

Upholstered Suites, etc., Bedroom Furniture

comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads,

Sideboards, Dining Wagons, Extension

Dining Tables and Chairs, Ice Tables,

etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass

Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilets

etc., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry

Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of

Blackwood Furniture, including large

Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs

Chests, etc., Engravings, Pictures

Brass Vases, etc., etc., Tennis Rackets

and Poles.

Also

One Reflex 4 plate Camera by

Watson & Son, London, fitted with

special rapid Retracting Lens in good

condition (cost 10 guineas) Film and

Plate Carrier.

And

One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army

and Navy Store, London, in good

condition, Lady's Bicycle (new).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1918.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions from Messrs. D. MAC-

DONALD & CO. to sell by Public

Auction,

at their premises Hung-hom,

The whole of Valuable Plant

etc., etc.,

contained thereon.

Large Galvanized Iron Build-

ings, Stock and Machine Tools,

comprising:-

Lathes, Planing Machines, Screw-

ing Machine, Shaping Machine, Mill-

ing Machine, Slotting Machine, Drill-

ing Machines, Cold Sawing Machine,

Weighing Machines, Punching and

Shearing Machines, Blower, Test

Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry

Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw

Jack, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist

Drill, Stock and Dies, Steam Ham-

mer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry

Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular

Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe

Vise, Copperplate Tools, Emer-

gency Chops, Water tanks and fittings,

Winches, Bolts, Diving Pumps,

Helmets and dresses (New and second

hand), a quantity of Steel Products

including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars,

Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel

Plates wrought and galvanized Iron

Fittings and Fittings, Brass and Cop-

per Tubes, Mica and Yellow Metal

Sheeting, Metal and Copper Tacks,

etc.

Also

One large galvanized Iron Building

(wood framing)

One small galvanized Iron Shed

(Steel framing)

One Motor Boat 22' by 5' 6" by 3'

feet fitted with J5/20 H.P. heavy duty

Kevlin Karosene Motor.

One 8 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil

Engine direct coupled to dynamo il-

lustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's

catalogue.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Date of Sale will be published later.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1918.

FOR SALE

(For Account of the Concerned)

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions to sell

(on account of the concern).

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

APOLIAN ORCHETRELLA

(High-class Steel).

With thirty-one Bells of Music.

In very good condition.

Accepting orders and further particulars from the

undersigned.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1918.

FOR SALE

(For Account of the Concerned)

CLASSEMENT 100% THE BEST

TOMES, Dried Tomato Paste

medium consistency.

Price per Box 100gms. 1.50

100gms. 1.20

100gms. 1.00

100gms. 0.80

100gms. 0.60

100gms. 0.40

100gms. 0.30

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 10)
PEACE CONFERENCE.

ANTICIPATIONS.

London, December 10th.
It is officially announced that Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labourite, will be included in the British representation at the Peace Conference.

ALL THAT GERMANY HAS.

London, December 10th.
Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Detmold, said that the Allies should demand how much Germany can pay, and demand the whole of such sum.

LONDON, December 10th.

A strong Allied Commission is enquiring in every direction regarding German assets which are capable of being distrained for the purpose of discharging the cost of the war.

BRITISH NAVY CLAIMS.

London, December 10th.
The Daily Express states that President Wilson has made proposals on the subject of the freedom of the seas which do not conflict with Britain's claims to the right of search under the law of contraband and with the enforcement of the blockade.

NO TRADE WAR.

London, December 10th.
Mr. H. H. Asquith, speaking at Nottingham, favoured the exaction of the uttermost from the wrongdoers.

He condemned an aggressive economic boycott, and said there must be a clean slate when reparation is obtained.

Conscription in Great Britain must be abolished in accordance with the understanding when it was introduced.

BRITISH NAVY SUPREME TILL LEAGUE READY.

New York, December 9th.
In the course of a lecture on the League of Nations, Mr. W. H. Taft emphasised that the life of Great Britain depended on the security with which her ships came and went. Thus until Britain was satisfied that a League of Nations could safeguard her interests, she would be fully justified in maintaining a sufficient Navy.

LONDON, December 10th.

The Preliminary Allied Peace Conference in Paris is expected to start in the New Year.

FRENCH PRISONERS MURDERED.

PARIS, December 8th.

Enquiry by Delegates from the Spanish Embassy in Berlin has confirmed the statement that the German guards in the camp at Langensalza unjustifiably shot nine and severely wounded fifteen French prisoners, who were eagerly awaiting their release. An exhaustive enquiry is to be held immediately.

The French Government is determined to punish those responsible for this new atrocity.

PARIS, December 11th.

A French Commission is dealing with the repatriation of the French war-prisoners in the Camp at Langensalza, who are awaiting release. Nine of them were murdered and 15 injured.

ALLIES' AIR SUPREMACY.

GERMANS SHORT SIX THOUSAND MACHINES.

LONDON, December 8th.

Some light is thrown upon what the surrender of 3,000 German aeroplanes, under the Armistice, means to the Germans, by the following official British figures of air-fighting upon the British West Front from January 1st, 1918, to the date of the Armistice.

Enemy machines destroyed in aerial combat by the British—3,000.

Enemy machines driven down out of control by the British—1,174.

Machines reported missing—1,318.

This, without counting the heavy air losses inflicted upon the enemy by the formidable French and American Air Services, Germany is known to have lost well over 6,000 aeroplanes, which were destroyed and surrendered during 1918.

On the contrary, the resources of the Allies, who suffered far fewer air casualties, are being reinforced by 2,000 German machines of modern type and in good condition. This indicates the overwhelming superiority which the Allies will now enjoy in the air.

BERLIN DISORDERS.

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO STAY INDOORS.

COPENHAGEN, December 8th.

A telegram from Berlin states that after lengthily conferring with the Commandant of Berlin and the Chief of Police, the Government, in order to avoid further conflicts, has ordered the military, as far as possible, not to go into the streets and to use their arms only for self-defence.

The Spartacus Group have placed a machine-gun on the Pariser Platz. They have driven motor-cars, decorated with red flags and carrying machine-guns through the Sieg-Säule, and have also distributed pamphlets declaring: "The Revolution is in the highest peril. Blood has been shed by the counter-revolutionary planks who misused the brave soldiers."

They have called on the workers and soldiers to attend a mass meeting of protest this afternoon, at which Rosa Luxemburg and Herr Liebknecht will speak.

STREET FIGHTING.

London, December 10th.
A telegram from Berlin states that 15 were killed and 31 wounded in Berlin on December 8th.

Prolonged deliberations of the Government and the Executive of the Soviets resulted in an agreement, on December 8th, for unanimous co-operation in the service of the Revolution, acknowledging the Government's exclusive rights and renouncing the idea of violently changing the Government.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.
A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Hohenlohe was amongst the 25 persons arrested in connection with the tribulation of gasoline, benzine, motor oil, in fairly regularly. —Exchange.

THE MOTORING WORLD.

HOLLAND AND NORWAY IN WAR TIME.

EXIT "PLEASURE" CARS.

SHANGHAI MERCHANT CAPTAINS LETTER.

Are you one of the "blacks" who still says "picture car"? Wake up! Say "passenger car". Don't be a Rip Van Winkle, observe the Motor Age of Chicago. Just now we are undergoing a 30 per cent curtailment of passenger car production and the makers are meeting to agree on what the curtailment shall be after the first period agreed on this, which will be July, this is more opportunity than ever.

The passenger cars of this country are travelling 40,000,000 miles a day—the equivalent of 1,600 times round the earth. They give an estimated annual passenger-mile service of 60,000,000,000 which is 25,000,000,000 more than our railroads give. What would the country do without them? Take the farmer. When he is abundant no one thinks of machines to conserve man power; but just as soon as man power becomes scarce means of transportation, both old and untried, receive attention. The indispensability of the motor car in the farm is being realised more this year than ever before. The heart of the farmer's busy week conserves by the motorcar are more apparent as his duties increase through urgency of decreased labour and necessity for increased production. Take the city. The salesman uses the car to cover more territory than a salesman ever could cover without it. The busy man or woman who is doing war work uses it for the errand to town, the messenger for this corps, that department. The cars parked in the downtown streets and areas are there on business. A man drives to his office if he can not for the pleasure, but that he may get there quicker and get more done, after he gets there through the use of the car, health and speed obtained by the use of the car.

DYNAMO AND FAN BELTS.

The following hints for the maintenance of leather dynamo and fan driving belts are given in *The Autocar*:—A belt which has become hard and dry may be treated as follows:—Clean it well with hot water and soap, and rub with clean warm water. While the belt is moist rub well into it some dubbin, and then allow the belt to dry at a tension. The dubbin may be made by melting over the fire some good tallow and adding a quarter its weight of cod liver oil; allow the mixture to cool, when it will be ready for use. If there is subsequently a tendency for the belt to slip, any dust on it should be brushed off, and a little castor oil applied to the side next to the pulleys. Should the oil fail to have the desired effect, it will probably be necessary to take up the driving tension. When a belt is pliable and only dry, some users make an adhesive mixture of three parts resin (by weight) and one part tallow, and apply this composition hot or in a liquid state.

ROAD RECONSTRUCTION.

A good deal of criticism has been levelled at the costly schemes of road reconstruction advocated with zeal in certain quarters as an eminently desirable form of after-war activity. Too little regard is paid to the question of cost, which must be factor of prime importance in the hard times to come. For example, the suggested Western Avenue, to begin near the junction of the Oxford Road and the Harrow Road and end just west of Uxbridge, would be a capital improvement; but it would cost some £2,000,000 sterling to lay out and link up with existing thoroughfares, and no reasonable motorists, however he might be disposed to welcome the reform, will be inclined to quarrel with the verdict of the Road Board, applicable as it is to other such proposals, that "until the more pressing and important needs of road-trust improvements throughout the country have been met it will not be safe, out of the funds at its disposal, to grant any substantial sums to schemes like the proposed Western Avenue." Nor are such sums likely to be forthcoming from any other quarter.

PROPAGANDA PIONEERS.

The scheme of propaganda adopted by the British Government, none too early in the day, seems to be getting under way, and the effect of the war may be expected to be signified by a great outburst of activity in that department. Among the signs of the times more or less suggestive of awakening may be noted the fact that the National War Aims Committee is asking for experts for employment with the cinematograph cars employed about the country in connection with the crusade. Candidates, who should have experience with heavy commercial motor vehicles, must apply to the Office in Charge, National War Aims Committee, 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

LAW AND LANGUAGE.

The Automobile Club of Canada, happily inspired, has submitted to the police authorities of Montreal a proposal to the effect that they should organise a "Traffic Day," on which drivers of all classes of vehicles should be supplied from the police stations throughout the city with printed copies of the rules, regulations, and charts connected with traffic, so that users of the road may know just what is expected from them. Further, it is suggested that legal phraseology should be simplified as much as possible; and, truly, if such simplicity could be introduced over there with the abundant motor and petrol legislation, the retail price at the main centres, and the wholesale price must be sufficiently low to allow of a reasonable profit on that basis. The quantity sold to any one consumer is also fixed at a certain quantity so as to regulate the consumption according to the stocks in hand. At present, the supply is fairly satisfactory, but stocks are not sufficient to carry over for my great length of time; but supplies seem to be coming in fairly regularly. —Exchange.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.
The Government of New Zealand has authorised the Board of Trade of that country to take charge of the distribution of gasoline, benzine, motor oil, in fairly regularly. —Exchange.

A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Hohenlohe was amongst the 25 persons arrested in connection with the tribulation of gasoline, benzine, motor oil, in fairly regularly. —Exchange.

WOMAN CORRESPONDENT MR. R. G. VAN SOMEREN.

WITH U.S. ARMY IN SIBERIA.

A girl in military uniform, cap-a-pie, evens to spurs and identification tag, attracted considerable attention in the lobby of the Grand Hotel, Tokyo, recently, says the *Japan Advertiser*. She was Miss Foggy Hull, a war correspondent who is on her way to join the American Expeditionary Forces in Russia.

Miss Hull has the distinction of being the first woman accredited by the United States Government under army regulations. She has the privileges of a commissioned officer with the rank of first lieutenant.

It was as a member of the Newspaper Enterprise Association of America that Miss Hull accompanied General Pershing on his campaign in Mexico, and it was as an experienced war correspondent that at the very beginning of this year she went to France. When America entered the war, she joined General Pershing's forces, and her war articles have been appearing in more than 300 American newspapers during the past year. Probably few men and certainly no women correspondents have been as close to the war since its beginning as Miss Hull.

It was while she was in America on a furlough that General March, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, asked her to go to Russia to join the forces there, and she is now in Yokohama awaiting steamship accommodation to Vladivostok. For more than a year Miss Hull has dressed in khaki and has lived under strict military regulations.

Miss Hull has often been in posts of responsibility, and she has a unique reputation in the annals of this Colony. Her profound knowledge of the principles and practice of the law here—combined with her ripe experience of the manners and customs of the native population—has proved of the greatest assistance in the administration of justice. As an advocate our friend was admitted into the ranks of our great and honourable profession. Since then he has worthily maintained the high standards of the bar and has won for himself a unique reputation in the annals of this Colony. His profound knowledge of the principles and practice of the law here—combined with his ripe experience of the manners and customs of the native population—has proved of the greatest assistance in the administration of justice. As an advocate our friend excelled in the conduct of cases involving abstruse points of law and particularly those relating to the construction of wills and the interpretation of statutes. It was really a pleasure to work with him, for as a lawyer, he was considerate and amiable towards his juniors, whilst as an opponent, he was always fair and willing, if possible, to settle litigation. As a consultant, he had the largest practice amongst us, and his opinions were greatly valued both by the profession and the public. He was indeed the most eminent counsel who has ever practised in this Colony and is certainly worthy to rank with the famous lawyers of the English Bar. None of us loved his work or appreciated his duties more than our friend. Though he leaves a blank which cannot be filled, there remains a lasting memory of his ability and industry in his commendable work on the Civil Procedure of the Courts. My lords, we feel that by our friend's departure the law is deprived of a good and faithful servant, the Court of a trusted and invaluable officer, the Bar of a great and honourable leader, the Colony of an old and distinguished resident, the public of a wise and experienced counsellor, whilst each of us will miss personally a sincere and esteemed friend. Mr. Van Someren, to acknowledge it or not, certainly existed to a large extent in its dealings with men of the world. In the Church he was a courageous step of abolishing pew rents would be productive of much good and help to a greater extent than many imagine to break down the barrier and help to combat the ideas that there is such a thing as class distinction existing in the Church to-day. —Exchange.

In Norway several industries are taken up which were dreamed possible before the war. A large steel-mill and smeltery is to be built at Narvik, the biggest shipping place for iron ore in the country; a factory for tin plate for the canning factories has been built and is working full blast at Stavanger. A large phosphate copper mill has been finished at Kvarven close to Bergen. Plants for producing copper, nickel, aluminium, molybdenum and other metals are erected or under construction, factories for making electric lamps and dozens of other things have been started after the pre-war sources of supply stopped. The end of the war, whenever it comes, pray God it may come quickly, will end the country's efforts to furnish what is needed for its own use and may be some for export to those who may need it.

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It has been rather cold in most parts of Norway up to the end of July, and there is no abundance of hay, but grain and potatoes are coming in fine and if the weather keeps good there ought to be a large crop. People think the winter this year will be better than the last as there are more coal in stock now and fresh supplies are coming in day by day and very few ships are lost on the route between Norway and England. Perishable goods are going out and back two times every week, and there are 60 to 100 ships in each convoy.

While we were in Rotterdam one bunch was attacked but the result was not encouraging for the U-boats as one out of three was sunk and the other two just managed to get away by the skin of their teeth after having sunk a small steamer. It is deemed considerably safer to cross the North Sea now and mail and passengers are sent both ways all the time.

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FAREWELL FUNCTION IN THE SINGAPORE SUPREME COURT.

There was a full attendance of the members of the legal profession in Singapore in the Supreme Court on Nov. 29th to bid a public farewell to the dean of the Straits bar, Mr. R. G. Van Someren, whose name since 1873, has been a household word in these parts.

He is the Lordships Chief Justice, Sir John Bucknill, K.C., and Mr. Justice Ebdon were on the bench and the proceedings commenced by the whole gathering rising:

Mr. E. R. Koek said: My Lords

COMMERCIAL

HOME OIL BORING

DISCOVERY OF POTASH FIELDS

The announcement was made in Rome on September 24, that large potash fields have been discovered in Sicily. Experiments carried out under Government proved that the potash basin which is located in the Province of Catania, is one of the richest in the world. Steps have been taken to raise the capital and to start work immediately for the purpose of wresting from Germany her potash monopoly.

GERMAN ARTIFICIAL RUBBER

Artificial rubber has been made in an experimental way for many years, but it is now reported from German sources, that it has become a practical success, and that the great dye and colour works at Elberfeld, Germany, are erecting a large factory for the production of synthetic rubber on a large scale.

The factory was originally erected for military purposes, but with the final object of supplying Germany with this product after the war, when great difficulties are anticipated in obtaining natural rubber, like other raw materials, from the tropics.

NEW PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS

The steady growth of the world's demands for paper makes it imperative that new paper-making materials should be brought into use if prices are to be kept down, after the war. Among the materials examined at the Imperial Institute during the past summer have been grasses from South Africa, the Federated Malay States, Australia and St. Helena. Samples of Tamboekie, and similar grasses from the Pretoria district, gave a high yield of pulp of good quality, capable of conversion either into excellent brown paper, or, after bleaching, into white paper.

Tamboekie—which grows abundantly in the Malay States, and hitherto has been so little esteemed that on the rubber plantations it is regarded as a troublesome weed—was found on investigation to compare favorably as a paper-making material with Algerian esparto grass, though not quite so good as Spanish esparto. Bamboo grass from the northern territory of Australia came up to about the same standard.

All these grasses would be suitable for utilization in their countries of origin for the manufacture of either pulp or paper, and full reports on their properties as paper-making material have been drawn up by the Imperial Institute for the Governments concerned.

CHINESE COTTON

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.'s weekly Shanghai cotton market report for December 5 states:

Our market, since our last issue, continued downward, allowing a further falling of Tls. 1.50 per picul to be recorded. Such a situation may to a certain extent be said to have evolved through sympathy with the lower rates prevailing at present both in Mid-Ameri- can and Indians.

The volume of business consummated, during the week, though not a record one, may be set down as having been quite considerable owing to a multitude of shorts covering. Notwithstanding the feverish activities, generally attendant on such occasions, the resultant effect of which ordinarily tends to instill and encourage a firmness if not an advance in the rates, it is remarkable that the reverse has been experienced in that the tendency seems more inclined to a weaker than a firmer outcome.

This circumstance has engendered a diversity of opinion in the trade as to the cause of such a deviation from its natural course, but the main reason may be ascribed to the monetary stringency now prevalent and it would be well to bear in mind, that the pendulum of rates may swing back at any time the present general monetary tightness begins to relax.

Tone of the market, weak.

THE RICE TRADE

A summary of the second forecast of the Burmese rice crop for the year 1918-19 says: The total area sown under rice in the province is now estimated at 10,666,904 acres, an increase of 34,902 acres as compared with the October estimate; a decrease of 41,070 acres as compared with a total of 10,171,18, and 86,427 acres as compared with the estimate on the corresponding date last year. The area likely to mature estimates at 10,266,023 acres, an increase of 51,000 acres over the area given in the first forecast, but a decrease of 422,741 acres compared with the area shown as likely to mature on the corresponding date last year. The 18 principal rice producing districts of Lower Burma now report 3,890,207 acres under rice, a decrease of 8,186 acres on the area given in the October forecast, and a decrease of 85,100 acres as compared with a total of 3,911,18, and an increase of 28,037 acres compared with the estimate at the same date last year. In those districts the total fallow area is estimated at 611,600 acres, a decrease of 1,000 acres as compared with the corresponding date last year.

The estimated area under rice, now reported by the 18 principal districts, is 10,266,023 acres, an increase of 51,000 acres as compared with the estimate at the same date last year.

THROUGH MODERATE THE NAVY'S MODESTY

The preparations to drill for oil near Chesterfield are proceeding with speed and enthusiasm, and there is every reason to expect that a start will be made in boring within less than a month.

The work is being done by Messrs. Pearson as agents for the Ministry of Munitions. It will be remembered that Lord Cowdray made two alternative offers to the Government. One was to spend his own money, and the other to drill on behalf of the Government, spending their money. It was this latter offer that the Government accepted.

In a letter regarding the position of landowners, Sir George Shillibeer stated he had been told that the Government "intend to pay nothing." It is probable that "nothing by way of royalties" was the meaning. Standing alone, it might be misconstrued, but "nothing by way of royalties" is what Sir L. Worthington Evans stated when the Bill was before the Commons. The Minister then gave an undertaking that the Government would not pay royalties under this Bill, but added that the legal rights of landlords would be satisfied after the war. Thus the matter was left unprovided. The Bill was the result of the understanding that controversial measures should be avoided as far as possible.

THE Y.M.C.A. IS NEEDED NOW.

Demobilization isn't coming so quickly that the Red Triangle won't have another winter and another war winter for the Red Triangle means the need of money to keep up the good work so long as there is a single soldier in harness. Regardless of what the Military decide, there will be no armistice for the Y.M.C.A. between now and spring. So long as there are Allied soldiers away from home and relatives and friends, the Red Triangle must stay on the job.

Particularly is this true in Siberia. The great tragedy on the Western front may be forgotten and half forgotten long before the mean miserable warfare which is tearing Russia apart and reducing her to a country of junk, is ended. It will be many a long dreary day and night yet before the last Allied soldier can quit "Holy" Russia. Now, more than ever before, must the Red Triangle carry on its work among the Siberians and Russians and Greeks and Japanese and English and French and Italians and Yanks. The far-sighted men at the head of the Y.M.C.A. in this part of the world appreciate this perfectly. They are planning accordingly. The Red Triangle in Siberia and Russia will play a big part in the time of reconstruction just ahead.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st December, 1918.—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Yunnan 15 ft. & below	14 ft. 9 in. below overflow.	
Yunnan 16 ft. & above overflow	10 in. below overflow.	
Yunnan Intermediate 8 ft.	Level with overflow.	
Yunnan 18 ft. & below overflow	0 ft. 1 in. below overflow.	
Yunnan 18 ft. & below overflow	84 ft. 7 in. below overflow.	
Yunnan 18 ft. & below overflow	84 ft. 8 in. below overflow.	
Total	1,334	1,340

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November, 1918.

	1917.	1918.
Yunnan	264.10	182.7
Yunnan Intermediate	nil	1.14
Yunnan 18 ft. & below	1,020.20	1,020.20
Yunnan 18 ft. & below	31	1.10
Total	1,285.30	1,283.00

Total consumption 1,283.00 millions of gallons.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November, 1918.

Consumption 1,167 million gallons.

Estimated population 1,000,000 per day.

Constant supply in all districts during November of both 1917 & 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November, 1918.

Consumption 1,167 million gallons.

Estimated population 1,000,000 per day.

The Government analyst's report shows that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

W. CHANAK,
Water Authority.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

	WEEK DAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
9.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
10.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAYS.

	WEEK DAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.		
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
9.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
10.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 18 DECEMBER

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

11 A.M.

BANKS

Hongkong Banks \$713,137,730.70

MARKET INSURANCE

Canton Ins. \$1,175 b.

North China Ins. \$1,175 b.

Union Ins. \$1,175 b.

Yangtze Ins. \$1,175 b.

Nat. Estates \$1,175 b.

Fire Insurance

China Fire Ins. \$1,175 b.

Hongkong Fire Ins. \$1,175 b.

Marine

Do. (Def.) \$1,175 b.

Ship Transports

1,175 b.

Star Ferries

\$1,175 b.

PAVILLION

China Sugars \$1,175 b.

Hainan Sugars \$1,175 b.

MINES

Kailan Mining Adm. 47 b.

Langson

1,175 b.

Rams

1,175 b.

Tung Mines

1,175 b.

Docks

1,175 b.

New Enginings

1,175 b.

LANDS

Hongkong & Shanghai

Central Estates \$1,175 b.

Hongkong Hotels

1,175 b.

Hongkong Lands \$1,175 b.

Humphreys

77.25 b.

Kowloon Lands

87.25 b.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GOOD ROADS LEAGUE IN B.C.

(Continued from Page 1.)

UHLANS BUSY.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.—A telegram from Cologne states that certain Uhlans who turned their machine guns on the crowd which fired on the Uhlans took a number of persons prisoner, also a number of Soviets whom they released.

The Soviets called on the infantry to attack the Uhlans but the latter dispersed them.

HINDENBURG MUST GO.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.—The Prussian Minister of Instruction, Herr Streibel, addressing a demonstration in Berlin, bitterly complained that reactionaries like General von Hindenburg and his myrmidons were still in control of the military machine.

PROLETARIAT MUST RULE.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.—The Prussian Minister of Instruction, speaking in Berlin, declared that if the National Assembly did not secure a Socialist majority, it would be dissolved and a proletarian Dictatorship established.

KRUPPS DEMOCRATIC.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.—The *Colony Gazette* states that the Directors of Krups have asked their workmen to make suggestions for the manufacture of peace material by bulk.

AMSTERDAM, December 10th.—The *Berliner Morgen Zeitung* reports that the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick have fled to Gmunden in Upper Austria.

U.S. NAVAL EXPANSION.

SECRETARY DANIELS PRAISES OURS.

WASHINGTON, December 10th.—The Navy Secretary, Mr. Josephus Daniels, in his annual Report, recommends continued naval expansion, to meet the demands of international policy work, also for tasks of survey, discovery and protection.

The Report pays a tribute to the British Navy's loyal spirit of co-operation and states that, inasmuch as the United States is one of the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in the war than any of the Allied Powers, she ought to make a contribution to the Navy, for the preservation of the world's peace, commensurate with her growing mercantile marine, and her leading position in the Council of Free Peoples.

He eulogises, as typical of Great Britain, her generous contributions and her great shipping facilities, for the common cause, in transporting the great proportion of the American troops.

EUROPE'S FOOD SUPPLY.

LONDON, December 8th.—Mr. J. R. Clynes, in a letter, says that the world's food supply must still, for a time, give ground for anxiety. The enemy has stripped many of the occupied provinces of food supplies and means of food production.

In the large territories of Europe there is danger of famine this winter. The Food Ministry has already abolished some minor and more trouble-some restrictions. He hopes that it will very soon be possible to abandon further restrictions of this kind, but it will probably be necessary, at least, during the winter and spring, to continue the main safeguards for the just and equal distribution of food supplies.

BOLSHEVISM IS ANARCHY.

DUTCH MINISTER UTTERS WARNING.

LONDON, December 8th.—Reuter's representative has interviewed Mr. Oudendyk, the Dutch Minister at Petrograd, who has arrived in London, and Germany.

M. Oudendyk warns the workmen of all nations against Bolshevikism. He said that Bolshevikism would mean the end of civilisation. Translated into practice, Bolshevik principles are: high wages, don't work, take other's property, no punishment, and no taxation. The Russian workers are far worse off than ever before.

The state of unemployment is terrible in Petrograd. The situation is one of utter desolation. The people do not know how to exist till next day. I never dreamt of such corruption and tyranny. The advance of all semblance of freedom in the future, to me, seems hopeless. Wherever Bolshevikism rules the nation will be beaten to a pulp and become utterly helpless."

LADIES ENTER COLOGNE.

GERMANS MUST SALUTE.

AMSTERDAM, December 8th.—A telegram from Cologne states that the British Legion, accompanied by armoured cars, began their entry into the city at eleven in the morning on December 8th.

AMSTERDAM, December 8th.—A telegram from Berlin informs the official announcement that during the British occupation, the authorities have ordered all German men to raise their hats to British officers, also when the British National Anthem is sung.

AMERICANS ENTER COLOGNE.

LONDON, December 11th.—The American advance guard has entered Coblenz. Correspondents state that they found a joyous city of gaiety and plenty. The theatres and restaurants were crowded. Food was abundant and cheap.

RHINELAND SEPARATE.

PARIS, December 11th.—General Foch has informed the German Delegates who demanded free communication with the occupied Rhineland that the frontier between the occupied zone and the neutral zone will not be permitted to be crossed except for the necessity of maintaining communications in accordance with the Armistice.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Rhineland is being annexed by Germany.

THE "STAR".

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

THE SIMPLE CHEAPEST

AND BEST

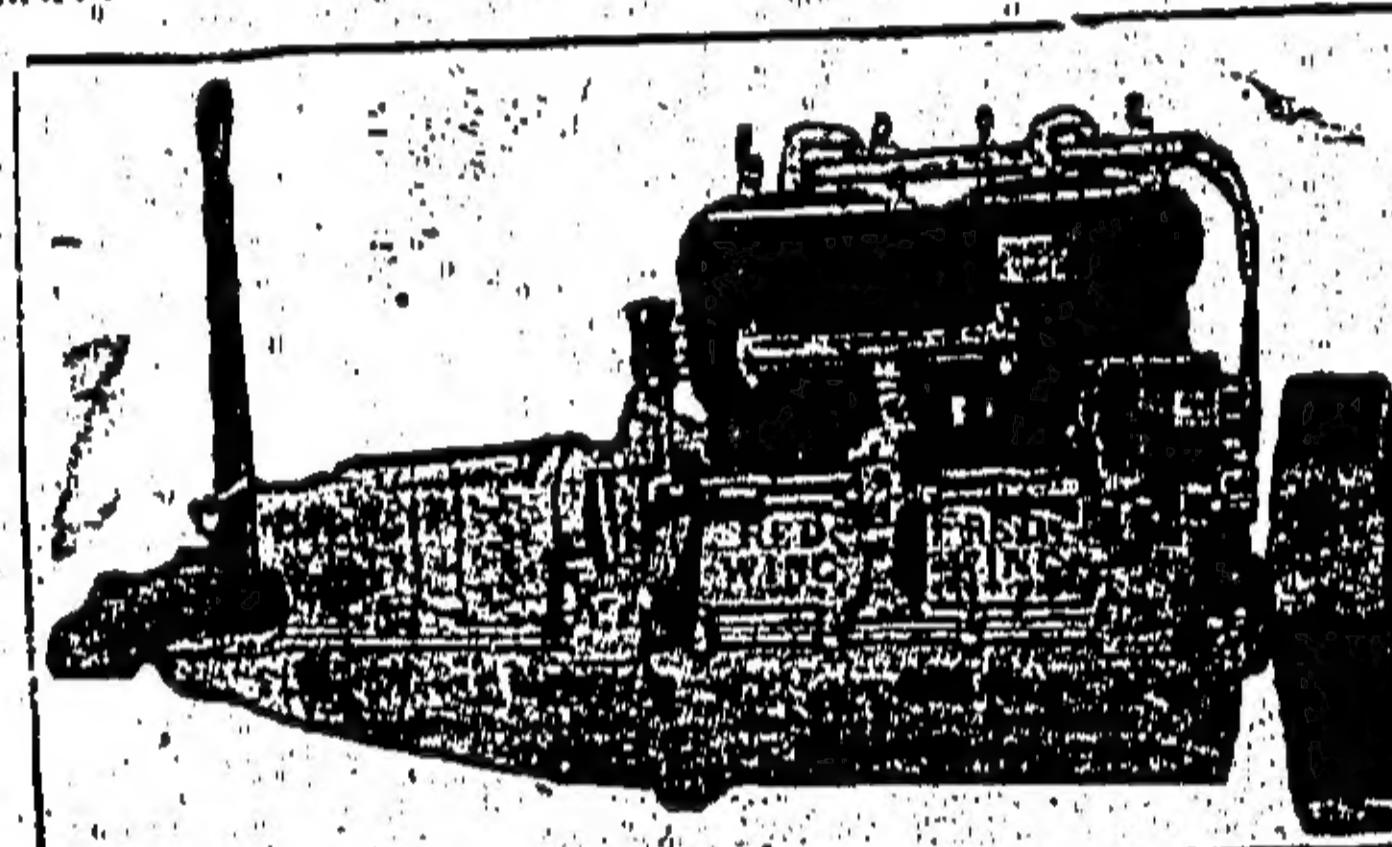
NOW ON THE MARKET

STACKED BY

ARNHOLD BROS. & CO. LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS, IT IS THEREFORE NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT. IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE WHICH THE MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THIS MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS —

SHewan, Tomes & Co., St. George's Building, Hongkong.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. F. 337.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries", will be received at this Office until Noon on Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1918, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1919.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Deposit required with tender.
Tat Tei Mui No. 2	12.05	250
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 and 4	13.90	300
Hok-Uu No. 6	8.44	200
Mr. Tau Kok No. 7	6.70	200
Do. No. 8	4.60	500
Jordan Road No. 10	4.65	200
Yammati No. 11	2.95	120
Ngan Tau Kok No. 6	2.00	300
Do. Nos. 1, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20 & 21	10.17	300
Do. Nos. 9, 11, 14, 21 & 22	5.95	100
Cha Kwo Liang No. 130	24.55	500
Sei Tso Wan No. 115	16.53	100
Leymann No. 125	22.44	600
Do. No. 26	1.10	40
Fuk-Im Heung No. 12	4.29	250
Tsing I No. 1	2.35	40

YOU POSSIBLY READ PERIODICALS
YOU PROBABLY READ BOOKS
YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY.

It is to satisfy your requirements that we supply books and other incidentals.

WILL YOU NOT GRANT US THE PRIVILEGE OF YOUR BUSINESS?

BREWER & CO.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Waggon Lighthouse interrupted since 7.50 p.m. Nov. 10.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Marconi Vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unna, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Egypt, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Bushi have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

CUTWARD MAIRS.

SATURDAY, 14th December. Haiphong—Per CORNELIA, 14th Dec. 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KWANG-LEE, 14th Dec. 9 a.m. Japan via Kobe—PATRIOT, 14th Dec. 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per BORNEO MARU, 14th Dec. 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th December. Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KUANG-LOU MARU, 14th Dec. 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 16th December. Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanakodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez—Per STENTOR, 16th Dec. Registration 4 p.m.; 17th Dec. Dec. Letters 9 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 16th Dec. at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 17th December. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 17th Dec. 1 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta—Per KWAI-SANG, 17th Dec. 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th December. Weihaiwei and Chefoo—Per HUICHOW, 18th Dec. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada—PERUSHIMI MARU, 18th Dec. Registration 4.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.

Thursday, 19th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 19th Dec. 1 p.m.

Friday, 20th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 20th Dec. 1 p.m.

Saturday, 21st December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 21st Dec. 1 p.m.

Sunday, 22nd December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 22nd Dec. 1 p.m.

Monday, 23rd December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 23rd Dec. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 24th Dec. 1 p.m.

Wednesday, 25th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 25th Dec. 1 p.m.

Thursday, 26th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 26th Dec. 1 p.m.

Friday, 27th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 27th Dec. 1 p.m.

Saturday, 28th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 28th Dec. 1 p.m.

Sunday, 29th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 29th Dec. 1 p.m.

Monday, 30th December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 30th Dec. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 31st December. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 31st Dec. 1 p.m.

Wednesday, 1st January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 1st Jan. 1 p.m.

Thursday, 2nd January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 2nd Jan. 1 p.m.

Friday, 3rd January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 3rd Jan. 1 p.m.

Saturday, 4th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 4th Jan. 1 p.m.

Sunday, 5th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 5th Jan. 1 p.m.

Monday, 6th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 6th Jan. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 7th Jan. 1 p.m.

Wednesday, 8th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 8th Jan. 1 p.m.

Thursday, 9th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 9th Jan. 1 p.m.

Friday, 10th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 10th Jan. 1 p.m.

Saturday, 11th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 11th Jan. 1 p.m.

Sunday, 12th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 12th Jan. 1 p.m.

Monday, 13th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 13th Jan. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 14th Jan. 1 p.m.

Wednesday, 15th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 15th Jan. 1 p.m.

Thursday, 16th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 16th Jan. 1 p.m.

Friday, 17th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 17th Jan. 1 p.m.

Saturday, 18th January. Tsinan—Per SAILOR, 18th Jan. 1 p.m.